



THE Gleichen Call



Eleventh Year, No. 16

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

MANY FROM TOWN SPORT AT BASSANO

Quite a large and enthusiastic audience from Gleichen attended the sports at Bassano on Monday this week, which were larger and better than ever. The principal feature of the day, of course, to out-of-town visitors was the baseball tournament which resulted in little old Comet, where a fellow named Halley runs a post office, dragging down the main prize of \$100.

The games were played, the first between Bassano and Gem which ended in a fight and a win for Bassano, the second between Gleichen and Comet, which ended in a win for Comet and a prayer meeting for Gleichen, and the third the clashing of the two winning teams resulting in \$100 and a win for Comet with a score of about 14 to 11.

It was expected that the little team from the north would be eliminated in its first game quite easily, and that the deciding game would go to Gleichen and Bassano, but the Stars with the tail behind them surprised the professionals and got away with the gold. Gleichen in her game with Comet barely lost out by one goal won on a reversed decision.

The sum of \$200 was hung up by the Bassano people for this tournament, \$100 going to the winning team, \$50 to the second and \$25 a-piece to each of the other teams. Gleichen juniors won out from the Bassano boys.

The sports were good, but owing to the fact that the town has nothing but a straightaway track, the races could not be witnessed very handily and thus seemed a little slow.

BELGIAN RELIEF

The Belgian Relief committee wish to thank all those who helped to make the bedspread raffle a success; Mesdames Sanders and Ingraham for the bedspread, the girls who gave so generously of their time to sell tickets, the Yates' drug store for their window display and selling tickets, The Call for donating tickets and the Red Cross Society for the use of their rooms to hold the raffle.

The sum of \$29 65 was realized, and the bedspread was won by Mrs. Dunsmore.

We also wish to acknowledge the receipt of \$1 from Mr. Ramsbottom.

On July 4th we sent \$50 to headquarters at Calgary, leaving \$4.10 in the bank.

Mrs. F. L. MALLORY

SPECIALLY MIXED

The mixed farming special train carrying every little thing pertaining to agriculture, stopped off here on Friday last for a few hours, and was visited by a large crowd of people in search of information. To the student of farm science there was a host of information in the exhibition without a question being asked, but in addition there a lot of obliging attendants who elicited questions and answered them very politely.

The various cars were apportioned off to the various branches of the profession, even to weeds and birds, and the outfit was an excellent education as well as an entertainment. The mixed farming special by traversing the Province year after year has a wonderful influence in moulding the future of agriculture in the west.

Craiganter Notes

The weather man has been favorable lately for the crops.

The dance in Craiganter school was a great success. Miss West the energetic school teacher, worked hard selling ice cream to make it so. The programme was one of the best ever given in the school house, and some of it should appear in the press.

The concert opened with a few well chosen remarks from Miss West the teacher.

Next on the programme was a song, "The Maple Leaf" by the school children, after which the children had different parts to take, which were appreciated by all. M. C. Hanson, a song, "The Rain Coat;" H. M. Ellis, recitation, "The Tractor;" J. A. Grant, song, "You never miss the water till the ditch runs dry;" quartette by the Hughes family, "Jack Sprat;" J. H. Elder, solo, "My Razor's too dull to shave;" H. Dankworth, song, "My Jolly wee Willie and Me;" H. P. Beck, recitation, "Joy of Bachelor Life;" F. Dankworth, song, "Rocking the Cradle;" Ann Crapo, song, "Postponed Commencement;" Ferguson and McDill song "A wee drop of Irish;" all the ladies led by George Green, "We have Got the Vote."

Everyone went away well pleased and hoped that some day not far distant they would meet again at the programme for the Blind Soldiers' Fund. The money raised for painting the school house.

Cap. Grant and children were in to the circus at Gleichen last Thursday to help water the monkeys.

Charlie and Carrie Johansson are spending a few days at Banff.

Mr. Day, our postmaster, is anxious for a change in the train service, as it is the worst we have ever had for the mails.

Frank Messenger is anxious to join the colors.

News From Namaka

Geo. Lane was a visitor to Namaka farm for the week end.

The U. F. A. announce a social in the I.O.O.F. hall for July 6th.

Hammer Hill and Shamrock schools held a joint picnic and sports day at Hammer Hill last Monday. There was a good attendance of parents and friends of the scholars. The baseball game resulted in a win for Hammer Hill.

The shipment from the Namaka farm to the Calgary exhibition includes the following Percherons:

Leare, 82011, aged stallion; Finette, 52055, 2-year-old filly; Gentle, 57996, yearling filly; Gorpene, 57993, yearling filly; Gamester, 57822, yearling stallion; Jormon, 57877, yearling stallion; Granum, 57844, yearling stallion. These were shipped from Namaka on Tuesday, June 26.

Circus Was Complete

Everything from an elephant to a heucha coucha dance was included in the Patterson-Gollmar circus and show which hit here on Thursday last week, and extracted a thousand or so cold plunks from the community, and there was not a murmur. Everybody was satisfied, even to the cute little dancing maidens who did their little shuffle for a two-bit piece.

The show struck town at about 8 45 in the morning, and from that

CHAUTAUQUA PLEASES

Appealing to the highest and best in human nature, Chautauqua this week opened its doors to the public of Gleichen and vicinity, and has for three times each day so far delighted large audiences—that should be even much larger than they have been—with exquisite music and singing, delightful humor, enlightening entertainment and educational features.

Chautauqua has established itself here as the synonym for all that is highest and noblest in Art in this world, where, alas, too much of the sordid flaunts itself and is catered to. Were human nature subjected more frequently to the charms as presented by Chautauqua, there would be less liability of the youth of the world at large wandering away into the fields and bypaths where poppies of lethargic fragrance allure, and deaden the senses, and from which the power of the Almighty is almost taxed to reclaim the erring and ignorant recalcitrant. "Chautauqua" as a word, has scarcely enough of the soft, the soothing, the liquid, melodic sound to even feebly describe just what it really symbolizes.

Chautauqua is music to the ear, it is music to the eye. The best concerts are yet to come.

A wonderful picture was presented at the Opera house on Monday afternoon and night. "The Birth of a Nation" it is called, and births are only historical facts tabulated in family Bibles, etc. This is in pictures, and as such can best be described as an historical picture founded largely on imagination and facts gathered from research, reading and travel. Its scenes are gorgeous, thrilling and sometimes awful, and all three have their appeal to different classes of the public. To these attributes are mainly due the success of the picture.

A newspaper is always confronted with a variable task. As a news vendor it is supposed to deal fairly with all subjects as they come into the life of the community. But how can the sordid, the obnoxious, the base and the vile be mentioned in the same breath with the sublime? Teaching a lesson though it may, "Damaged Goods" presented Tuesday night can only be dismissed with one paragraph:—

Terribly audacious, a picture that should be eliminated from the public gaze were it not that its prototypes are daily thrust upon us. "Damaged Goods" presents a horrible truth.

—P. W. STONE

time till about 7:30 when the train moved out there was a steady stream of pleasure seekers to and from the grounds where the tents were struck and the peanut vendors sold pink stuff under the guise of lemonade, for a nickel or 15cts a glass according to the appearance of the guy that bought it. It was, however, a good-natured crowd all through, and Hosts Doherty and Strack are hoping for a circus every day.

Interesting News From Queenstown

The Union School picnic on Saturday, June 23rd, at Queenstown, was a grand success. Providence favored the occasion with a day made to order, the few clouds furnishing pleasant shade when the sun became too hot. The crowd which gathered from the several school districts wore a pleasant smile.

The boys' baseball match was the chief event of the afternoon sports, as it was prolonged beyond expectation and the other sports were crowded out. The Gleichen boys were in good form and showed the result of hard practice since the first game with Queenstown. During the first four innings the visiting team had the game their own way, but "Yankee" worked too hard, and tried to control the game too much, tiring himself out.

In the sixth and seventh innings the home team got control of the game and made seven and eight runs respectively, but at the close of the ninth the score was a tie with 22 runs each. In the 10th

Gleichen made four and Queenstown five runs. Twice the Gleichen boys had the game practically won, but lost it again.

The score by innings stood:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Gleichen 5 1 1 2 1 6 3 0 3 4-26
Queenstown 1 0 4 1 0 7 8 0 1 5-27

The game between the married and single men produced considerable merriment for both the players and the spectators. The score stood 20 to 4 in favor of the hen-pecks.

The refreshment booth, the proceeds of which were donated to the Red Cross Society, accomplished its function well in making the afternoon a most pleasant one for the picnicers, \$71.50 was taken in at the booth. Thanks to Mrs. Bertrand and those who helped.

An excellent supper was served by the ladies, free to all. Queenstown people will long remember the pleasant day spent and hereby extend their thanks to the Gleichen boys and to others who helped to make the day a pleasant one.

The Queenstown people believe in "The Good Samaritan" idea good and plenty. A week ago last Monday the bunch turned out to a breaking bee at Jas. Page's, who is ill, and turned over a lot of land for him. There were 70 horses in the field all day. Jas. will no doubt now get better fast.

July 2nd was spent very quietly here by those who remained in town. Most of these either took in the Chautauqua, "The Birth of a Nation," or weeded their gardens.

MISCELLANEOUS


Notices under this heading 15 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

LOST—July 1 between W. Walsh's and Wilson's corner, a jade, jabot pin kindly return to Mrs. W. Muir. 16


STRAYED—From my place brown weigh about 1500 branded with  \$5 reward for recovery. L. Selgenesen, Standard. 18


FOR SALE—Tamworth boar, January farrow, registered sire, or will exchange for another same breed. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville. 18



LOST—Near Growfoot creek north of Cluny dark grey mare 7 years old weight 1050 no brand. Halter on when last seen. \$10 reward if delivered to E. Brule Ouelletteville. 17


OR SALE—Mission bedstead, spring mattress, kitchen cabinet, oak gate-leg dining table, 2 chairs, bookshelves. Indian School, Gleichen. 17



\$5.00 REWARD—For the whereabouts of 1 year-old dark bay or brown filly, no visible brand. J. A. Renaud.

2 HORSES ESTRAY—roan pinto gelding branded on left thigh with the other brand golding with  on left shoulder. Suitable reward will be paid per horse for recovery. Pinkerton Bros. Gleichen. 16

\$5 REWARD—for information leading to recovery of one 5 yr. old brown work horse, weight 1350 lbs. branded  on right shoulder, white strip on forehead and white hind feet, roached or short cut mane. Please notify M. G. Madson, Box 3 Standard. 17


STRAYED—From Keoma headquarters about May 16th, 1917, one dark grey filly, 2 years old, star hind coronets white, branded  on left shoulder, hoof branded  No. 241.


One bay gelding, 7 years old, weight 1350 lbs., near hind foot white, branded  left shoulder, P.E. right shoulder, hoof branded No. 73.

One light bay gelding, age 7, weight 1350 lbs. stripe to end of nose, hind legs white to above hocks, near front leg white, branded  left shoulder, hoof branded 122.  81

Reward will be paid for return, or for information leading to return of same to R.S. Stockton, Superintendent Operation and Maintenance, Department Natural Resources, C. P. R., Strathmore, Alberta.

FORTY head of gentle work horses for sale at Ranch. Frank T. Hill. 16

\$5.00 REWARD—For anyone who will take up and hold one black gelding branded  back to a flying M on left shoulder also with number on left thigh, last heard of near Cluny Sheep ranch. Suitable reward for information regarding any unvented horses running at large. B. H. Bunny Dorothy, Alta. 16

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, branded  on right shoulder C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1 1/2 east of Standard. 9f

WANTED—2500 bushels of oats, apply box P, Call office.

STRAYED—1 year old red Shorthorn bull believed to have gone north. \$5 reward. Apply G. P. Muir. 11tf

FOR SALE—Stewart range. A snap for cash. Inquire at Call office. 11tf

The Orangemen's annual church parade takes place Sunday July 8, to Presbyterian church.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

The Cash Store

Shoes

Shoes

We will continue our sale of Ladies' and Children's shoes until the end of next week. Following are a few prices:

\$3.50 and \$4.00 Ladies' Oxfords, sizes 2 1/2 to 7 for \$1.00
\$3.00 and \$4.00 Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 7 for \$1.85
\$2.75 Child's Tan Oxfords, sizes 8 to 2, for \$1.75

Muslin Voiles Foulards

We have picked out fifteen pieces of assorted wash goods that are slightly soiled, some are perfect. These are worth up to 50c per yard, and they all go on the bargain table for 25c a yard.

Wash Blouses

We have just fifteen of these left, and we will clear them them all at 75c each

Summer Underwear For Men

Men's White Elastic Rib, closed crotch Combination
" Cream two and one Cashmere Knit Combinations
" Heavy Double Thread Woven Combinations
" Merino (Mixture) Two Piece Garments
" Natural Wool, Stanfields, Two Piece Garments
" Elastic Rib, close woven, Two Piece Garments
From \$1.75 to \$2.25 per suit

GROCERY SPECIALS

Tuxedo Baking Powder, 1's 20c 20cts
" " 2 1/2's 40c 25cts
" " 5's 75c 35cts
Prunes, Extra choice 15cts lb. Peaches, extra choice, 15cts lb.
Pears, large tins, 25c Pork and Beans, 25cts
3 pkgs Corn Flakes 25c Jam, 4 lb. tin, 55c
Gongs Soups, 6 pkgs, 25c Purity Rolled Oats, 25c package
Griffin's Raisins, package 12c McLaren's Pudding 3 pkgs 25c.

Matthews & Kidney, Ltd.

QUALITY SERVICE

LUMBER

CEDAR POSTS WILLOW POSTS

We can supply you with everything you need for that building. Our stock is the most up-to-date in the west. Plans and Specifications Free

See our Screen Doors and Screen Windows before buying elsewhere.

Plasterboard

is the best up-to-date wall material, saves time and labor. We can supply you any quantity at very low prices.

Lime - Brick - Cement

Wood Fibre Plaster Board

Building Paper

Windows and Doors Always on Hand

BUY NOW

before prices advance

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW, Local Manager
Phones 69 and 46

THE AMARANTH CLUB

BY J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED

London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

CHAPTER VII. Meshes of the Net

There was no difficulty about getting young Mrs. Ellington over to lunch at Hartdale Park. Before they had known her a week George and Letty Ellington had yielded themselves to Hilda Tressingham's influence. Ellington considered her a remarkably smart, clever woman; she had worked almost night and day on his behalf, never tiring, never sparing herself, and he felt properly grateful to her. Letty, on her part, looked up to her with the phlegmatic admiration which a certain sort of dashing cleverness, Hilda's suggestions about the election campaign, her untiring energy, her way with the voters seemed to her wonderful. She began to contrast her with Marcia, whom until then she had believed to be of an unapproachable superiority in most matters. She made some comment in relation to that contrast to Ellington. Ellington indulged himself in a terse summing-up of the two women.

"Marcia," he said, "is a woman of abstractions; Mrs. Tressingham is a woman of affairs."

He thought this quite smart, a veritable epigram of the first water, and allowed himself to laugh at it; but it struck him a little to notice that Letty received it with a blank smile. Of Letty, however, he expected little that was intellectual.

"She's been most tremendously useful," Mrs. Tressingham, he went on, "I shouldn't be surprised if I don't owe the election to her in the end. Crasshaw has been scared to death about some of the voters, and I know for a fact that she's practically secured several of the wobbler—if only the beggars'll vote according to their promises. We'll certainly go there to lunch, Letty. Crasshaw will kick up a row if I'm off the scene for even an hour, but it won't take many minutes to run over to Hartdale Park. And, by the by—you know what I said to you the other day about getting a town house?"

"Yes," answered Letty, conscious of a secret between herself and their new friend, "I remember, George."

"Well, of course we must have one now. It's a sheer necessity," said Ellington. "I can't run backwards and forwards between here and London as I have been doing. It was all very well for my father—he was never in office, and private members can be spared. But I must be on the spot, always, during the session, and—well, we'll have to get a house, and at once. And Mrs. Tressingham happened to mention that her brother wants to let his town house. It's on Curzon Street. It's the old family mansion—a fine old house, she says, with beautiful furniture. And the rent's only forty pounds a week," concluded Ellington, who, Letty being a moneyed woman, considered that to be the pleasantest way of saying that the rent was two thousand pounds a year. "I—I think I shall speak to Lord Hartdale about it when we lunch there—eh?"

"I suppose we must have a town house—now," said Letty. "But—what will your father say?"

Ellington shrugged his shoulders, secure in his own consciousness of his partnership in the great business that was carried on in the wide-spreading factories which lay in the valley before his windows.

"Can't help what my father says," he answered. "It's his concern—not his. I shall pay for it—he won't. And I'm tired of that beastly flat in Queen Anne's Mansions. Like a house in Mayfair, eh, Letty?"

Letty with proper feminine feeling replied that she should like anything that George liked, and it would certainly be much nicer to live together in London than to feel that she was in one place and he in another.

"I'll certainly speak to Lord Hartdale about it," said Ellington. "From what Mrs. Tressingham tells me, it's the sort of house one would like to live in, and we may as well take the chance of it."

Then he laughed, as at some thought of his own, and Letty looked enquiringly at him.

"I believe Hartdale will be glad to let it," he said, answering her look. "From what one hears he's as poor as a crow—otherwise I don't believe we'd get a house just at this price. Why, don't you remember those American people—Mrs. Trout-Salmon and her daughters—that we met in Paris? They paid seventy-five pounds a week for Lord Dikeshby's house in Upper Brook Street. Unl—I think Hartdale will no doubt be really glad to find a tenant—it'll put some ready money in his scantily-lined pockets."

"But is he really so poor?" asked Letty innocently. "Peers."

"Pooh!" laughed Ellington. "Peers, I could buy up a couple of dozen peers and give them away. Hartdale's awfully poor."

Yet it seemed to the ingenious Letty that there was no great evidence of awful poverty at Hartdale Park, when she and Ellington were taken there by Mrs. Tressingham. Hilda carefully piloted them through the Dutch garden—always kept in a state of perfection, because Hartdale had a fancy for it; a side-trance took them at once into the Prince's Parlour, where lunch was

immediately served. Now, the Prince's Parlour was a room of rooms—paneled in magnificent oak from floor to ceiling, containing beautiful old furniture and just the right number of fine pictures. The light that came through a great latticed window fell on nothing that was not ancient and good and of that indefinable atmosphere which is only encountered in the old houses and castles of a long-ancestred family. Young Mrs. Ellington was no fool, and she could use her eyes, and she knew at once the difference which existed between her surroundings at Hartdale Park and the newness of Ashcroft and Oakcroft, and something within her said "We have only begun, but these people have been where they are for ages and ages!" So, she failed to see the evidences of poverty in the perfectly-cooked food, the choice wines, the old silver plate, the perfect appointments. Their own butler, at home, she felt convinced, could never attain to the pontifical dignity of Mawsey; their own domestic machinery never run on such smoothly-oiled, carefully hidden wheels as this, which had been schooled and practised for centuries. And in the deep recesses of her simple little mind, Letty informed herself that even if her George and his father made a few more millions it would be a long time before they arrived at what the Prince's Parlour in Hartdale Park was a symbol of—aristocracy.

It pleased Letty greatly to see how Ellington and his host got on; as she had had small experience of peers of the realm, it surprised her to find that Lord Hartdale was a very free and easy young man; a little cynical, perhaps, but remarkably amiable and friendly. And she was glad when, as she and Mrs. Tressingham and Ellington were listening back to Ashcroft, George turned to their companion and told her that he had spoken to Lord Hartdale about the town house.

"He was quite willing to take it over," he said. "I—I suppose it will need some renovation?"

"It can be ready in a month from any given date," answered Hilda. "Leave it to me—I'll be close by it, and as I'm going to town at once, I'll see to every thing."

"You are without doubt a woman of affairs," laughed Ellington, and again recalled his epigram, reflecting that such women were, certainly, to be preferred to those who, like Marcia, lived in close touch with theories and abstractions. That evening, however, happening to call at his father's house and finding his sister alone, he found that Marcia sometimes condescended to particulars.

"You appear to have developed a sudden passion for this Mrs. Tressingham, George," observed Marcia sweetly. "I shared in, I observe, by poor Letty."

There was no great amount of love lost between George and Marcia; the brother regarded the sister as an irritating theorist who could make herself remarkably unpleasant; the sister considered the brother as an opportunist, who, in common with all time-serving politicians, hindered the march of true progress. Consequently, they now glared at each other.

(To Be Continued.)

Conservation of Food

Gravest Need for Economy of Waste
May Soon Be Necessary

Recent discussions in the house of commons suggest that it may be found necessary to take more drastic measures than have hitherto been used for the control of food prices and food consumption in Canada. Whether this be officially done or not, one thing is very clear and that is that, since an early termination of the war, there has been a tendency for the march of true progress. Consequently, they now glared at each other.

Vigorous appeals for greater production have been made with considerable success. Many of the waste spaces of our land are being planted, and in this way there will be a large additional production of vegetables. But ordinary crops of food-stuffs the world over are likely to be short, because of the immense number of men withdrawn from the field of industry for service in the field of war. These conditions have been but little felt in Canada up to the present time. True, prices have advanced to alarming figures, but those who have had the money to pay for it have been able to command whatever they required. There is every probability that if the war continues much longer, even in this food-producing land of Canada we shall have to face a condition of scarcity that will not be merely a question of prices. The conservation of food, the abolition of the waste, the curbing of the consumption of food are things which should be impressed upon everybody. In England, the king has made a personal appeal to the people along these lines, and intimation is given that if the improved situation is not brought about by voluntary action, restrictions of a more severe character than yet known may have to be imposed by official action.

Many Canadians who read of these proceedings in England may easily make the mistake of supposing that the mistake of the kind can occur here. A mistake such a conclusion will certainly be. There is more than a possibility that at an early day similar restrictive measures may be adopted in this country. Irrespective of any action that may be taken by the authorities, every household, every citizen, should take up for serious consideration the question of preventing waste and utilizing all food-stuffs to the best advantage, with a view of reducing consumption where this is possible without prejudice to health.—Journal of Commerce.

A woman gets almost as much satisfaction out of a good cry as a man does out of a good laugh.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

How to Stop

German Atrocities

Concerted Pronouncement By The
Allies Might Have The De-
sired Effect

The growing certainty that Germany cannot win the war has not made her rulers, her army or her fleet any the less disposed to commit atrocities. On the contrary, the frightfulness of 1917 is beating all records for the previous year. At sea we have the sinking of hospital ships; on land, the unparalleled devastation of the evacuated regions of France and the detention of all their girl residents as "servants" for German soldiers. We will not stop to qualify these crimes whose authors are plainly impervious to moral verdicts. But why are they not deterred by fear of retribution? We believe that the question is best answered by asking another: Why have the Allies never yet issued any collective statement, denouncing the crimes which they intend to punish and outlining the penalties which they intend to exact? Their complete silence is rendered the more suggestive by the contrast between it and the fairly outspoken language used by the spokesmen of individual governments in their own countries. Atrocities affecting England have been sternly commented on at Westminster by the late premier and others; atrocities affecting France have been sternly denounced by French ministers in the French parliament. We are not sure quite how far Italian or Russian ministers have gone in their turn; but even if they have gone as far, the fact which stares every diplomatist in the face is that none of these various statesmen have been able to elicit any similar declaration from the alliance. From that fact the Germans draw an inevitable inference; and their answer is to continue and multiply their atrocities.

The question is now entering on an acute phase. The devastation which the Germans wrought in the country districts of Picardy is daily being extended to the populous Lens mining district. Behind this stretches the great Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing industrial area (the most important in France), and immediately behind it, the industrial area of Belgium; the two forming together (and geographically they are to a great extent one district) the richest and largest manufacturing region on the continent of Europe. Westphalia alone excepted. From what has happened at Lens it is evidently the present intention of the Germans, if they are forced back through this area, to devastate the whole of it. How can this be prevented? The methods of threats by individual governments is totally ineffective. The most definite step of this kind yet taken was the resolution passed by the French senate on March 31, after the devastation of Picardy. It has not deterred the enemy from proceeding to carry out the far worse devastation of Lens. Nor do we look with any hope on a resort to reprisals. Our reprisals for the sinking of the Gloucester Castle—an air raid on Freiburg—have impressed us, to be frank, as at once irrelevant and ineffective. There is very little scope for developing this line; the few large German towns open to such raids are not in parts of Germany which have any real voice in shaping German policy; and it remains as true as ever it was, that the game of reprisals is one which a conscienceless power like Germany can always play better than we. We do not believe that the Freiburg raid will stop attacks on hospital ships; and we are prepared to hear at any moment that another such attack has taken place.

There is no way open to us, if we are to prevent the infliction of preventable crimes on our populations and our ships, but the way of a collective announcement by the Allies. It ought to have been taken long ago, and the world would have been spared many evils if it had been. The number of the Allied nations, and their interests explain and perhaps excuse the failure to take it; but it ought now to be possible to overcome that difficulty. The declarations should be at once comprehensive and specific; it ought to catalog and denounce the whole extent of enemy criminality, and it ought, at least for future crimes, to name specific penalties. The latter should as far as possible be congruous with the acts complained of; the penalty for the illegal destruction of Allied towns should be twice the amount of similar German properties. Two objections are commonly urged against this course. One is, that events may not permit us to carry out threats out. To this we would reply that a threat does not depend for its effect on the certainty that it will be executed. The mere fact that the Allies had publicly pledged themselves to do nothing of the kind, a retributive threat would, at the present stage of the war, mean a very great deal, and the war, mean a very great deal, and the war, mean a very great deal. Secondly, it may be urged that two wrongs do not make a right, and that a post-war destruction of Westphalia in retribution for Lille and Belgium would be a sorry business. To this we would answer, if the threat worked (as we believe it would) no such destruction would become necessary; whereas if it did not, and the Germans carried out to the bitter end the crimes on which they have now embarked, the moral damage suffered by the world through failure to exact a penalty in kind would far outweigh the material damage involved in its execution.—The London Chronicle.

Capons to the Rescue

The Practical Patriotic Way to
Double the Market Poul-
try Supply

Double the pounds of market poultry, increase its quality. Market it next February and March when there is no other supply of fresh poultry available. It can be done and at a profit to the poultry raiser besides supplying the consumer with a strictly fresh high quality product at a reasonable price at a time when no other could be had.

The way to do it is to make capons of the young roosters. Instead of putting them onto the market in the hot months of the season when there is an abundance of various poultry products for sale at comparatively low prices, caponize them and market in February and March, a time when all poultry products are scarce and high. The capon will make a profitable growth every day up to the time. Even a month or two longer if you wish.

Half the chickens hatched this season or nearly so will be male birds. Sold in the ordinary way this half of all our poultry will reach the markets during the hot months of July, August and September. It will be too hot to put them in cold storage at that time. Held as roosters they soon become staggery and tough and will not be worth much on the market and must then be sold at a loss. If all are forced on the market or any considerable part of them at the tender acceptable frying stage in July and August the price is bound to go way down and they must be sold at a loss.

The most expensive, risky, part of the poultry business is to raise the chicks to the two pound frying size. Marketed at that time a tremendous loss to the grower and an immense loss to the public must occur.

It is to save that loss and turn same into a profit that I as Poultry Chairman, Council of Defense, am working. It is a part of my official duty to furnish instructions, also information, as to the proper instruments and the market. It will be a pleasure as well as duty for me to do this in any state or province in the U.S. or Canada, as well as our own state of Kansas.

The only practice way to save the male half of our flock so that they will be fit and ready for food when needed is to make capons of them. This should be done when they are from 6 to 8 weeks old. Or when they weigh a pound and a half to two pounds which should be between the ages given. Any time between the ages and weights will be all right. It is these young males that spoil the egg crop. Caponize them. Market only infertile eggs and get more for them. And at the same time make the capons the most profitable of the poultry business.

I have a list of thirty thousand poultry raisers that made capons the last two years. This list is indexed by states and no matter where you may reside there is some one real close to you who knows how to make capons. As a patriotic duty I am sure they will show you how it is done. Write me your town and county and I will be glad to refer you to that neighbor who is making big profits on capons. Get acquainted you might like that neighbor. Make a few capons any way, you owe it to yourself and your country. I know it will be profitable for both. You can do it and remember it is my duty to furnish you free information exactly how to proceed.—Geo. Benoy, Poultry Chairman, State Council of Defense, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Canadian Cattle

Explains Prohibition of Importation
Into Great Britain

Minister of Agriculture, Prothero, replying to the British house of commons to questions put to the government on the subject by Hamar Greenwood, reviewed the circumstances which led to prohibition of importation into the United Kingdom of cattle from Canada. He continued:

"Strong representations on this subject, but more particularly concerning the stigma caused to me by the Canadian universities during their recent visit here, Canada disputes the genuineness of the cases on which prohibition was originally founded, and without doubt the Dominion has been almost entirely free from foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia. Canadian feeling, therefore, resents the imputation of infection. This prohibition of importation cannot, as I am advised by the chief veterinary officer of the board of agriculture, be justified on the ground of health. Cattle bred and reared in Canada and leaving that country for the first time by direct shipment to a British port ought not to be excluded under the Diseased Animal Act of 1896. I cannot say whether, or under what conditions, Canadian cattle of the kind indicated might hereafter be permitted to enter this country except for slaughter at port. When farmers here are being asked to reduce their livestock, permission is plainly impossible, but the prohibition rests largely upon the agricultural policy of the United Kingdom, rather than on the risk of disease."

Going to law is often a preliminary to going broke.

Fowl Disease Inspector

Expert Devotes all of His Time
Studying Poultry

It will be of interest to poultry keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A. B. Wickware, assistant pathologist to the health of animals branch, has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, veterinary director general.

Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigation in poultry diseases Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of experimental farms, and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now co-operating with the poultry division, central experimental farm, where since last fall he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

Continued attention is being given to Black Head in turkeys and many new investigations are being started. These relate to chick diseases as well as to general diseases of poultry including parasites of all kinds.

The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amounts, but it is well into the millions of dollars each year. Dr. Wickware's work will no doubt, do something to eliminate part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen who have any disease in their flocks will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the experimental far, diseases of poultry will be welcomed and with Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to this matter even more information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent when practicable and may be expressed collect if addressed to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Man of business—I can spare you five minutes, but you know, my time is money.

Gentleman of Leisure—I shall be happy to take it in that form, sir.

Here's a sailor says he raised chickens on the voyage. Where do you suppose he did it?
"In the hatchway, of course."

Selling by Pictures

The Camera as an Aid to Selling
Live Stock

It is on record that men and women have at various times captured each other for matrimonial purposes by the medium of photographs. At least a photograph was the beginning of it; what the end was—but that is another story!

If photography can be turned to profit in advertising in the manner noted above, the idea suggests itself that farmers could certainly make good use of the camera in letting prospective buyers know the types of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep they had for sale.

A contributor to the Country Gentleman has this to say regarding farm photography:
"My camera has helped me in selling calves and pigs. Whenever I have a surplus of young stuff to offer I take some individual and group pictures of the animals, and stock up with plenty of clear-cut prints from the negatives, which I can submit to farmers and breeders whose correspondence I attract by means of advertisements relative to my sales offerings."

Often a man will purchase a Holstein calf or a Berkshire pig on the strength of the pictures which I send to him, when otherwise the animals would not interest him unless he saw them in person. In this way the picture answers as a second-hand visit to the farm to inspect the livestock.

Then there is the personal satisfaction that a farmer gets in looking through a picture album showing his farm and livestock in different stages of development. One set of pictures may represent the buildings before and after they have been improved. Another lot may illustrate the improvement in crop yields and productivity of different fields. Others may demonstrate the advances accomplished in grading up and improving the herds and flocks. The camera permits the farmer to gather pictorial representations of improvement work from year to year. All this material would be of value for advertising purposes if he ever desired to sell his farm.

"Didn't her constant singing in the flat annoy you?"
"Not so much as the constant flat in her singing."

You can't always keep your neighbors from saying foolish things, but you can close your ears.

Wasting Food for Drink

From the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin

A committee of sixty prominent citizens of the United States has been formed, with headquarters in this city, to direct an organized effort to divert the grain supply of the country, as far as possible, from use by brewers and distillers in making intoxicating or stimulating drinks, to turn it to purposes of nourishing food. Just how much of the barley of the country is devoted to producing beer and ale or how much corn and rye, and even potato, is spoiled to make whiskey, accessible statistics do not tell us; but on the basis of calculation or estimate the committee has adopted as a slogan: "Save eleven million loaves of bread a day." This is not work in the cause of prohibition, and only indirectly, in that of temperance. It is working for moderation or abstinence in drink for the sake of plenty or sufficiency in wholesome food. Pretty much everybody knows that an immense amount of wholesome food products are diverted to the making of drink that does vastly more harm than good. The benefit is comparatively slight and very poorly adjusted. The injury is enormous and very easily observed.

The economic argument resorted to in its defense is utterly delusive. The capital and labor engaged in the industry and trade in stimulants and intoxicants could be put to vastly better use, to the benefit of mankind. Without the use of these noxious products the revenue now raised from heavily taxing them could be derived with far greater advantage from sources fed by a productive instead of a destructive use of the same amount of capital and labor. It may be one of the blessings of the war to raise a standard of efficiency and purify the incentives and motives in the application of capital and labor in providing for human needs. The more they are turned from useless or injurious objects the better.

"I was called out of bed at three o'clock this morning to subscribe to a liberty loan."

"How's that?"
"A friend of mine got pinched and I had to lend him the money for his cash bail."

"Are you economizing at your house?"
"No. We're simply eating less for the same money."

Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes

O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co.

LIMITED

Hamilton - Canada

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair

And Live Stock Show

Real, Live, Western Holiday, with

Stampede
Midway
Aviation Feats
Horse Races
Live Stock Fair
And Premier
Platform
Attractions

JULY
17
to
20
1917

\$25,000.00

In Prizes, Awards, etc., stag-
ing the best show that has
ever been offered to the
Western Canadian Public.

Single Fares on all Railroads

Every Accommodation Pro-
perly Organized at Normal
Prices.

Write, Wire, or 'Phone for Price Lists and Particulars, to
W. M. MacINTYRE,
Managing Director

W. A. MUNN,
Secretary.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that William Brown & Son of Queenstown, have made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz. Road Allowance west of Sec. 29, T. 19, R. 21-4.

Any protest against the granting of the above-mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

William Brown & Son,
Queenstown

June 21, 1917

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that GLEN C. HOUSE of Gleichen, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz. the north of Section 33, Township 19-23-4.

Any protest against the granting of the above-mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

GLEN C. HOUSE,
(Applicant)

June 21, 1917

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking
and Embalming

Artificial wreaths always on hand.
Weather extremes will not affect these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

PLUMBING AND TINSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Estimates given free

L. Michael, box 163

Location North end of N. Service's
Blacksmith shop

DR. A. HOEY

Veterinary-Surgeon and
Dentist

Day and night calls promptly
attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - 40

OPERA HOUSE PROGRAMME

FRIDAY, July 6

Big Social Dance provided by the
old time orchestra. H. Bagley of
Calgary. Profits of dance go to
Red Cross.

Just 3 1/2 cents a day will keep a
Belgian child from starvation.

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness
Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

If you want an Ostermoor mattress
see G. W. Evans.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
gons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning
J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a
fraction containing 102 acres of the
N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 23 Rge. 23
at \$17.00 per acre and the full S.E.
1/4-27-23-23 at \$14.00 per acre. Part
cash, balance at 6%. Write or
call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Chambers,
Calgary, Alta.

For results advertise in the CALL.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took
effect on Sunday, June 24th, and
the arrivals at Gleichen are as
follows:

Train No. 1—west bound—24.10
" 3—west bound—14.38
" 2—east bound—4.33
" 4—east bound—15.41
Train No. 13,—west bound—2.15
" 14,—east bound—24.35



\$18.00

\$18.00

At G. W. Evans, Gleichen

Can we Afford it.

What is Gleichen going to do about her coal supply for the coming winter should the coal strike keep up? There has apparently nothing been done so far and nothing is mooted. To look the situation squarely in the face and without any mincing of words, the town will be strictly "up against it" next winter should the present conditions prevail, while at her very door there is a wealth of fuel practically untouched.

Even supposing the strike should be settled, an increase in the wages of the miners is practically certain, and that means a raise in the price of coal. Gleichen will pay, and when we say Gleichen, we mean everybody, from the mayor to the humblest citizen. Should the strike not be settled, of course the town will be even then more favorably placed than many another town, for we still have the Indian who is subject to no strike conditions, and who will bring us coal anyway.

But what will be the price you will pay? Not in money alone, but what will be the price? The Indian will bring in his load of coal and he will find abnormal conditions prevailing; he will find his load of coal worth more than he ever found it before; he with his primitive instincts will presume that the white man does not know and he will get the price he asks for his coal, because he has it and you can't touch it. The price you will pay will be, that the Indian whom you are civilizing and whom you are feeding—will be inclined to hold you and your laws in contempt. A terrible price!

In Bassano the Council has taken the matter up and the Ottawa government was written to asking them to turn over one of the Indian mines to the town. The request was granted, but as we understand it through a visit to Bassano, the details are to be arranged through J.H. Gooderham, the Indian agent. Bassano then is all fixed up for her coal supply. But, how about Gleichen?

Presumably Gleichen is prepared to sacrifice herself and pay the terrible price.

A correspondent in The Call last week suggested the need of a few repairs to the town streets. This need is quite apparent, as in places the streets are abominable and could be repaired with very little effort and very little expense. The suggestion that the merchants go at it and do the fixing is quite all right, but this should not be necessary. The merchant pays his taxes for just this sort of thing and he should not be required to perform the work for which he pays. And even did he attempt such work the town authorities have a perfect right to tell him to go to blazes and mind his own business.

If the citizens of the town are quite in earnest over this matter, it would be quite in order for a delegation to wait on the Council at its next meeting and lay the matter before them. The delegation would carry some weight with the Council. Then too, there is an Automobile Club in town, a delegation from that institution should also carry some weight, and as the fixing of roads is one of the avowed objects of the Automobile Club, the club should immediately get busy to accomplish in some way this one object of their organization. Their work should begin at home.

Chatauqua is with us, and a full line of music, entertainment and lectures are being served up every day by really first-class artists. Gleichen and vicinity should appreciate the enterprise on the part of those responsible for the bringing of this superb organization to town, by turning out to the entertainments.

The Chatauqua people are not seeking charity, as they give full value—and even more—for every nickel you spend with them.

Gleichen is some town. First we have a circus, then "The Birth of a Nation," then the Chatauqua, then a big social dance on Friday night, and everybody has a Ford. Broadway has nothing on us, except the spice.

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50

per acre, with 20 years to pay and the priv-

ilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements

(6% interest) - no principle after first pay-

ment until end of fourth year, reduced in-

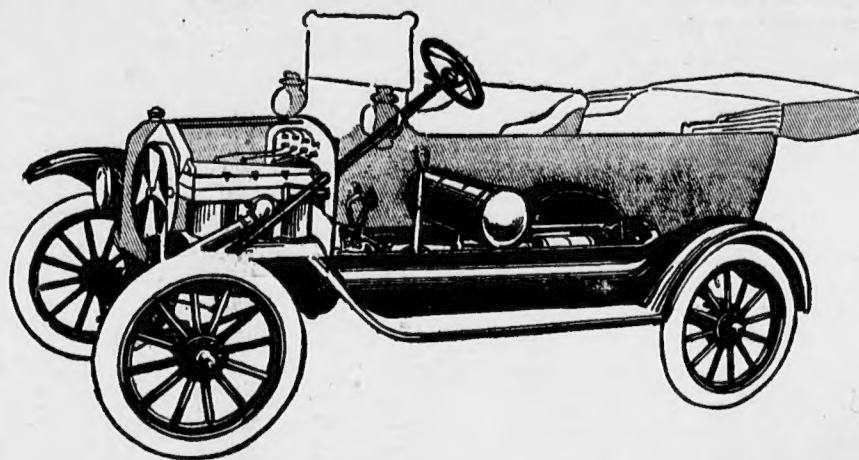
terest if settlement conditions are complied

and no water rental for first year. Contract

can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA



Quality in the Right Place

Over 700
Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Service Stations
in Canada

Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axles, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

Universal Motors, Gleichen

W. R. McKIE, Manager,
GLEICHEN - - - ALBERTA

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EDMONTON EXHIBITION
JULY 9 to 14

SINGLE FARE
for the Round Trip to
EDMONTON

from all station in Alberta and
Saskatchewan

TICKETS ON SALE

JULY 7 to 14

Return limit July 16

For further information apply to
any C. P. R. ticket agent or write,
R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

WANTED—200 acres of land broke
about ten miles s e of Cluny. Will
pay \$4.50 per acre. Parties can con-
tract from 25 acres up. Apply E.
Thomas, Circle Ranch, Queenstown

CAR LOAD OF YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE

at Right Prices

This is an exceptionally fine bunch, but if
you require smething stronger see my

STEEL M U E

Roy M. Allen

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Seed Time and Harvest

My personal supervision of insurance means I will not only write out your application, but see that in case of loss or any other irregularities your wants are attended to. Remember that is something the outside travelling agent cannot do.

Companies represented:

Hartford Fire, Hail Dept. \$30,000,000 Capt.
Palatine Fire and Canada Life.

E. BELL LARKIN

Pioneer Insurance Girl of the West

Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN

General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

Pay up your subscription now

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere

WHEN PRUNING TREES

Provent tearing the bark off the trunk in removing large limbs by first making an "undercut."

Make the cuts on a slant. Some trees, like the elm, sycamore, linden and willow will stand the process of heading back more than others, and the poplar is a tree that must be cut back every few years to keep its crown from becoming too tall and unsafe.

When shortening a branch, leave a few twigs at the end to draw the sap to the freshly cut wound and thus enable the growing layer under the bark to heal it over.

In trimming small branches or shoots, the cut must be made just above a bud.

When several branches come out from the trunk in a whorl, they should not all be cut away at the same time lest the tree be girdled. This arrangement of branches occurs most frequently in the coniferous trees.

COST OF LOG FIRES

Expenses to Lumberman From Carelessness Are Listed

The elements of damage done by fires in the logging woods are, first and foremost, lost time; then, the cash loss by destruction or reduction in the value or efficiency of equipment such as donkeys, loaders, logging lines, chutes, railroads, trestles, or camps; last, the value of the product is lowered when logs are damaged.

Take the element of lost time. A fire is usually handled by the railroad section crew. It is not unusual for a five-man crew to work a day on an ordinary fire, leaving one man to watch it for 48 hours afterward. This means \$21 in lost time. A larger fire may require a donkey, a camp crew, or the whole camp crew. It is not at all unusual for a part of all of the mill crew to turn out in an emergency. A fire which requires the whole logging crew of an ordinary double band mill will cost the operator, in lost time, about \$400 per 10-hour shift. These figures refer to direct labor charges only and do not take into account lost operating time of expensive equipment or the supervisory and overhead charges which are going on while the plant is turning out no product.

If it is expensive to fight fires, why not let them burn? This would be good business if it were not for the fact that it would very probably be still more expensive in damage to equipment. A fire practically never ruins a donkey engine beyond repair, but \$500 or \$600 damage is a frequent occurrence. Burning the sled out from under a machine, for instance, would mean a loss of about \$400, and it will yard no logs for several days. Logging cable is easily damaged, and the loss of the lines on one machine—say, 1,300 feet of yarding line and 3,000 feet of back line—costs \$375. Repairing a line burned in two may be put down at \$5 per spool.

HORSES CHEW TREES

Careless City Drivers Discouraged by Heavy Fines

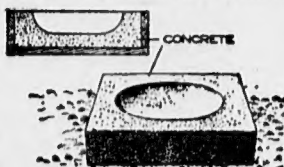
"A teamster was arraigned in police court this morning, charged with willfully damaging a city shade tree on Dalhousie Street by backing his wagon against it. Magistrate Askwith, deciding that an example should be made of the offender, sentenced him to pay a fine of \$5 and \$2 costs, with the alternative of serving one week in jail." The foregoing report from the "Ottawa Free Press" demonstrates that an interest is being taken in city shade trees. In every city trees have been damaged by drivers tying horses to them and allowing them to bite the bark. Electric wire men also cause much destruction of shade trees. Interference with the stringing of wires is the only excuse for lopping off large branches, thus disfiguring and, in many instances, killing the trees.

City authorities are responsible also for the loss of many beautiful shade trees. They construct sidewalks regardless of whether a valuable shade tree is crowded at the roots by concrete. The trees are thus stunted in their growth and are deformed. Several more progressive cities of Canada have appointed tree experts to care for municipal shade trees. Appreciation of their value as a civic attraction is becoming more general.

FOWL MEN, PLEASE NOTE

Concrete Water Basin Is Good For Poultry

A concrete worker was asked by a farmer to build a concrete basin for watering the poultry. Having no forms at hand, the mechanic used an ordinary washbasin and a wood box.



As shown in the illustration, the basin was greased before it was placed in the concrete. The completed concrete basin was buried with its upper surface level with the ground.—Popular Mechanics.

Scraps For Fowl

For a small flock (six hens and a cock), and where there will be more or less table scraps, it is best to feed the scraps (bread, potatoes, meat, etc.), in the morning, and in the evening give a grain ration of a mixture of equal parts of corn and wheat, allowing a handful to each fowl. Where there is not a good supply of table scraps, substitute a morning meal of whole oats soaked for about an hour in hot water, and then after being drained, mix with sufficient bran to absorb the moisture. To this mixture add about 15 per cent of meat scraps.

CLASSIFYING LANDS

Some of Canada's Greatest Tragedies Could be Prevented

The opening up of non-agricultural lands to settlement has produced some of the most far-reaching and pitiful tragedies in the Dominion's history. Every province has communities which have been permitted to make the fatal error of a bad location. Their subsequent history is an unbroken line of bad crops, poverty, suffering and human demoralization. Too poor to move away, the farmer and his family resign themselves to a pitiful standard of living, giving their time and efforts for practically no return. Every province and the Federal authorities have made such blunders in times past, nor is there satisfactory evidence that a general and complete reform has been brought about. Farmers still are allowed on Federal and Provincial "homesteads," which are impossible for field crops.

The policy was, of course, more the result of laxity in classification and not a deliberate effort to send settlers to useless lands. The laxness, however, is growing in public disfavor and the tendency of all governments now is to protect the settler and to conserve rocky, sandy areas for their natural purpose of growing trees. Several survey parties are at last on soil examinations and such work is bound to achieve higher importance in the eyes of governments. One party, composed of Messrs. F. C. Nunnick of the Commission of Conservation and Walter Graham of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, went to New Brunswick, co-operating with the provincial government in a scheme of land classification.

FRESH AIR EVERYWHERE

Pure, Sweet Supply Pays Even in Factories

One of the chief essentials to good health is a constant supply of pure and wholesome air. This is especially true in the home as in the office or factory. The open window, the outside sleeping balcony and living in the open air, all tend to strengthen the constitution and build up the nervous system. For this reason too much attention cannot be paid to the ventilation of buildings. A supply of pure, fresh air pays, from a monetary standpoint. Roughly speaking, an increase in production of ten per cent is not unusual in the average office, shop or warehouse, following the installation of a ventilating system. Fresh air, therefore, properly circulated, is an essential factor even in successful factory management.

Fixing Cycle Tires

An English cycling expert says: I have often mentioned the wonderful ignorance the average cyclist shows in regard to puncture repairing. The other day I saw a youngster in trouble with a tube which had chafed through near the valve sealing, owing, apparently, to the valve tab being of rubbered canvas instead of rubber, and so holding up the elasticity of the tire at this important point. To properly repair the tire the valve plate wanted removing, but my roadside friend refused to puncture repairing. The other day I saw a youngster in trouble with a tube which had chafed through near the valve sealing, owing, apparently, to the valve tab being of rubbered canvas instead of rubber, and so holding up the elasticity of the tire at this important point. To properly repair the tire the valve plate wanted removing, but my roadside friend refused to puncture repairing.

Garrulous Member

A good story is told of a certain M.P. well known for his verbosity, who rose to address the Imperial House. "I will divide my speech under twelve heads," he commenced, to the discomfort of his audience. Another witty member, however, came to the rescue by begging to be allowed to interpose with a little anecdote. A friend of mine was returning home late one night," he said, "when opposite St. Paul's he saw an intoxicated man trying to ascertain the time on the big clock there. Just then it began to strike and slowly tolled out twelve. The man listened, looked hard at the clock, and said, 'Confound you! why couldn't you have said that at once?' The over-sleeping one heartily joined in the laughter which followed, and took the hint.

Care Well For Hens

To know what a hen is doing is a requisite to the improvement. When it is known that a hen produces from 15 to 30 pounds of eggs in a year it means that she must be fed so as to assist her in doing so. She should have the kind of feed that contains the elements of the egg in their most available form. Well cared for hens should give at least a 60 per cent supply of eggs. Hudson says laying hens should never be so fat as to prevent the gizzard being felt. If food is given in excess of what is required to support life, it is disposed of mostly in three ways: some hens put on flesh, some fat, and some lay eggs. The flesh can be found in the breast, wings and thighs, the fat in the stern and abdomen, and the eggs in the nest.

Picking Good Layers

A writer in an Australian paper, in writing about picking out the best layers, said they cannot be infallibly detected by their appearance, but a first class layer is never a drowsy, lazy-looking bird. On the other hand it is bright looking and active, is early in going to roost at night. Her eye is usually bold and bright, and her comb very firm and blood red. But the Australian writer says he has had some extraordinary layers which had very little outward appearance to distinguish them from birds of ordinary laying capacity.

Soap and Automobile

Scaps of any kind will not harm the running gear of an automobile. Of course, some discretion is used in rinsing the parts free of any of the cleaning agent after the dirt is removed. Wheels will stand a moderate p, but require much care they are not scratched. Use of the sponge.

A Railroad Novelist



J. MURRAY GIBSON

A railroad man and head of the publicity department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, still finds time for literary work. His latest work "Hearts and Faces," deals with subjects as remote from Canadian railway life as anything could possibly be imagined. Born in Cayton, the son of a titled Scotchman, a graduate of Oxford, and former editor of the well known London Illustrated paper, "Black and White," Mr. Gibson has crowded much into his 41 years. He speaks several languages.

WHY A DOG'S TAIL WAGS

When a dog's tail whips to and fro frantically he is not carrying on aimless muscular exercises. He is signalling the thoughts and feelings which he cannot put into words. It is his own code, and varies according to the message he wishes to flash on his rearward semaphores. He has a short twitching motion that expresses anxiety and interest, a violent lashing that makes known his enthusiasm and affection, a steady whipping from side to side that spells hunger, and a motionless droop that signals defeat and discouragement. Canine experts have always been able to read these wiggings, but it took science to explain why the dog used them.

This is the explanation. When a dog is pleased and delighted he must have some outlet for his feelings. Just as a bashful boy in the presence of ladies twirls his cap or twists about wildly in his chair, or as a person tickled beyond measure by some humorous sally rolls on the floor and holds his sides, the dog wags his tail. The human beings in the situations described above are striving through physical action to relieve the strain on their nerves. Embarrassment must be relieved through some outward convulsion of muscles. Fido becomes allied with joy, and his tail, like a safety valve, takes the pressure off his nervous system. His emotions must be translated into some physical manifestation.

ALFALFA IN EAST

How to Sow and Care For With or Without "Nurse Crop"

Dr. Malte of the Dominion Experimental Farm deals as follows with alfalfa growing in Eastern Canada: When sown with a nurse crop the seed is sown from the grass seed attachment of the grain drill. When sown without a nurse crop, the seed can be sown broadcast either by hand or from the grass seed attachment to the grain drill. It can also be sown in drills from the grain tubes of the ordinary seeder. In the latter case the seed should be mixed with some coarser material to prevent too thick seeding. For this purpose ground wheat crushed as coarsely as possible is generally used. The alfalfa seed is mixed with the crushed wheat and the drill set to put on the amount wanted. For instance, 20 pounds of alfalfa mixed with 40 pounds of crushed wheat, and the drill sowing one bushel per acre will mean 20 pounds of alfalfa sown to the acre.

Whatever method used, the ground should be harrowed and rolled immediately after sowing and then the surface of the rolling lightly broken with a brush harrow, a weeder or a tilting harrow. If the land is deficient in plant food, alfalfa may be sown in rows about eighteen inches apart. By this method, however, a crop is obtained which, though it may be satisfactory as to quantity, is somewhat inferior in quality to the crop obtained when the seed is sown broadcast or in drills from the seeder.

Divide Cost of Spraying It may be claimed by some that spraying a few trees is an expensive matter not commensurate with the returns, be the crop ever so good. After all there is the satisfaction of having your own home-grown fruit. Much, however, can be done through co-operation of the horticultural societies to reduce the cost of spraying the trees in the home fruit garden, by purchasing larger quantities of materials than one person would need and distributing it at cost among the members of the societies. It is nothing more than a co-operative scheme that is carried on among fruitgrowers who depend on this profession for a living, only on a smaller scale.

Cats Killed by Wholesale Speaking at the meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in London, Mr. E. Greenwood, M.P., said that in 1915 17,000 cats were destroyed at the headquarters of the Animal Rescue League. He thought cats should have to wear a collar with the address of the owner.

After seeding is a splendid time for a clean up about the farm and yard. Bring all the machinery under cover. Gather up loose lumber.

A. R. TUDHOPE,

Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements

Bain Wagons

The John Deer, full line

Goold Shapley & Muir Co.

Canadian Farm Implements

Cushman Motor Works

Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines

Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for

The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine

Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Henderson & Mallory
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Stores to Close Each
Wednesday Afternoon

Here is a list of those whose business places will be closed every Wednesday afternoon starting June 13th to August 31st:

Matthews & Kidney
J. A. Ramsay
S. A. Hall
Pickard & Tuck
F. K. McKay
W. H. James
T. H. Beach
J. O. Bogatie
F. C. Vigar
A. R. Tudhope
Crown Lumber Co.
Revelstoke Sawmill Co.
A. R. Yates
Gleichen Pharmacy
R. W. White
C. J. Gaudaur
Gleichen Call



TAILORING TALKS

Whether you order your new clothes here, or not, you should acquaint yourself with the styles and materials offered for this season in

LAILEY-TRIMBLE
MASTER
BUILT
CLOTHES

There is a refreshing newness and individuality apparent in every model and every fabric, that it is impossible to find anywhere else.

We suggest an early visit.

R. W. White

Merchant Tailor

GLEICHEN, ALTA

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND REEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and 7 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 180, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

1 left ribs 1 left ribs 1 right ribs
499 left ribs 1 left ribs
Horses branded: D1 right ribs

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE

No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—in—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay
C.C.G. E. Bell
K. of R. and S.

Fall Term

AUGU 27

WE CAN SEE YOUR BUSINESS SUCCESS

Garbutt Business College, CALGA

Success Business College, REGINA

MEN AT THE DIRECTING CENTRE OF BRITAIN'S VAST FIGHTING MACHINE

IN TOUCH WITH WAR OPERATIONS ON ALL FRONTS

The Seven Men Who Compose the British War Cabinet and Under Whose Guidance the War Operations on the Wide Flung Battle Front are Planned and Put Into Effect

Just now, in England, there is a group known as the "seven men who matter"—seven men who are more important to every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom than anybody else.

They are the seven who direct the war.

These seven men who matter are the prime minister, David Lloyd George; the money minister, Andrew Bonar Law; the labor minister, Arthur Henderson; the two empire ministers, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner; and two fighting chiefs, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson.

They sit in a plain room, behind a dingy front, in one of the shortest and graviest little streets in England. In a room at No. 10 Downing street, the brain of the British war executive is constantly at work.

There is the war brain of the Russian troops over in Petrograd; there is the war brain of France in Paris; there is the army direction of the mountain fighters of Italy in Rome, the city of the seven hills; but this one war direction brain is respected and spoken of as more important than all.

Lloyd George presides, and he, with Bonar Law, Arthur Henderson, and Lord Curzon and Lord Milner form the war cabinet. The other two who make the seven are Admiral Sir John Jellicoe of the navy and General Sir William Robertson of the army. Admiral Jellicoe is the first sea lord and naval head of the admiralty; General Robertson is the chief of the imperial staff and military head of the army.

The great war brain is well supplied with nerves which link up with the fighting machines all over Europe and across the deserts of Africa and by the borders of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where some of its forces are fighting close by the ancient sites of Babylon and Nineveh.

The seven sit nearly every day in conference; the five sit every day. In both cases they are able to call in men who know various sections of all the various departments connected with fighting on the sea, on the land, or in the air. If the British war cabinet has to consider the striking of a blow in some new theatre of war, the five meet at No. 10 Downing street. Admiral Jellicoe hurries across from the admiralty, in naval uniform and peak cap and carrying despatch boxes; General Robertson hurries across Whitehall from the war office. The council is complete.

The prime minister, seated at the head of the table says:

"We want to do so and so in such and such a region."

General Robertson replies that he can spare no more hundreds of thousands of troops to carry out this new phase of the war.

Can they be fed? Instantly, with the ease of a man reaching down a hat from a peg, a profound expert on the rationing of great armies is brought in.

"In how many days can you provide the food for say, a quarter of a million of men at such and such a place, so many hundred miles from any big source of food supply?"

Clearly and quickly the answer is given.

Can that number of men be transported to that place by sea? Admiral Jellicoe looks after that. With his fellow experts at his back and call, he informs the cabinet, with marvelous speed how many transports it will require, how many transport ships there are available, how many of the German submarines have been destroyed in that particular region, and what measures are ready to make the voyage of armies across the water almost as safe as a trip on a penny steamer to Kew Gardens on a summer afternoon.

Are there rifles, ammunition, field grenades, steel rails, tanks, trench mortars, leather, iron, copper, explosives and other engines and instruments of war ready in sufficient quantity for the equipment of such a force? Instantly experts who have spent a lifetime in equipping armies and great masters in the science of ordnance and heads of vast munition factories are called into council.

Thus the new blow is decided upon and all is got ready in smoothness and silence behind the scenes.

Sometimes decisions made and consultations carried on by the seven are of such profound importance that the enemy would give untold gold to know what goes on in the plain room in Downing street.

Sir Douglas Haig can be in the neighborhood of the trenches in the face of the enemy at 6 a.m., and in secret conference with the British war cabinet at 3 p.m. in the same afternoon. Not until he has gone back, and has arrived safely at headquarters in France does the government announce in the daily papers that he has been here.

The prime minister has been about a quarter of a century in parliament, and has held one great office after another in British cabinets. Bonar Law is reckoned the most gifted debater in parliament, and is now leader of the house of commons. Lord Curzon has been viceroy of India, ruler of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 people. Lord Milner was an expert on taxation and inland revenue before he went out to do imperial work which led to the establishment of the Union of South Africa under British rule. Arthur Henderson became labor ad-

viser to the government under Mr. Asquith; now he is the labor member of the war cabinet.

Admiral Jellicoe commanded the fleet which secured the safe transport of 7,000,000 by sea.

General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, has risen from the lowest rank in the British army to the high position he now holds.

Hindenburg's Famous Line

Early Attacks by the Allies Forces Germans to Give Ground

Something like 145 square miles of French territory regained; more than 60,000 prisoners taken; from 75,000 to 250,000 killed and stoppage of all plans for a German western front offensive have been the results achieved to date in the great Franco-British offensive.

The figures are purely estimates. Neither the allies nor Germany has yet issued casualty lists for this fighting. The front is so irregular that it is difficult to figure out actual acreage wrested from the invader. But the defeat of Hindenburg's plans for the summer's fighting have been achieved beyond all doubt.

The strategy of the famous Hindenburg retreat was to force the British and French to make their much advertised spring offensive over ground chosen by the German commander against positions defensively prepared in advance.

Hindenburg selected the last few days of winter as the time in which to make his retreat, figuring it was too early for the spring offensive to begin, and that the spring thaws would come at a time when movement of pursuing troops would be most difficult. However, in order to hamper pursuit, he laid waste every inch of ground. At least three supplementary defence lines to the Hindenburg line were spread over this ground released to the French and British. The Germans figured these lines would check all advances and permit withdrawal with a minimum of German losses to the Hindenburg line. Once entrenched along the Hindenburg line, the Germans planned a spring offensive of their own on some other front, confident in the impregnability of this long-prepared line against any Franco-British offensives.

But the French and British pursuit was far more speedy than the Germans had counted upon. Not only did the allies quickly swarm over the first preliminary German defence lines, but they speeded up and started their spring offensive several weeks ahead of time. Moreover, instead of directing the attacks at the pivots to the north and south of which Hindenburg had swung his retreat, the British turned the north point on this Hindenburg line by capture of Fresnoy, Gavrelle and Oppy. To the south, the French crumbled it away around Sermy and Craonne. It is around these northern and southern points that the fighting is of fiercest intensity today.

The Hindenburg line is supposed to start somewhere about Dourocourt, which lies midway between Lens and Douai.

Presumably long prepared, connects Dourocourt with the old German line around Lens. From Dourocourt the Hindenburg line swings through Bois Bernard, to Fresnoy, then south to Oppy, through Gavrelle, Roisux, Pelvies, Roiry-Nord-Dame, Remy, Hendeourt, Rincourt and to Quant.

This section of the Hindenburg line has been dubbed the "Wotan line" by the Germans after the Norse supreme god. The Wotan line is protected by the so-called "switch-line," a preliminary defense front between Oppy, Gavrelle and Roisux. It has been penetrated at these three points by the British.

From Quant, the Hindenburg line runs through Beaumont, Villers, Hendeourt, Roisux, Verdun, St. Quentin, LeFere, Laon, Sissonne, Craonne, across the Aisne and down to a point north of Rheims.

This section, from Quant south, has been called the "Siegfried line" by the Germans—after the Wagner hero. It has been penetrated at Craonne and near Rheims by the French.

Rally Round the Hoe, Boys! We'll rally round the hoe, boys, and join the ranks of toil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" We'll train the crops to grow, boys, as tillers of the soil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Where there is work to do, boys, we'll gather on the spot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" To duty we'll be true, boys, and till the vacant lot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Nature, kind mother, will aid in our need. Down with the tater; up with the weed! So we'll rally round the hoe, boys, and train the crops to grow, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The New Armada It is a wonderful armada that we are about to create. Some of the ships will be torpedoed and sent to the bottom of course; that is to be expected. But it is fair to believe that when the war is ended there will still survive a fine great fleet that can be profitably employed in the channels of peaceful commerce.—Providence Journal.

The Freedom of the Seas

Fraudulent Phrase Invented by Germans to Cover up Crimes

"We are now," said Sir Edward Carson, speaking of the British and American navies, at the luncheon to the officers of Admiral Sim's squadron, "from this day forward, out together to preserve the real freedom of the seas, and we mean to do it."

Of all the fraudulent phrases invented by Germany to glose the truth, "the freedom of the seas" was the most audacious. Charged with a militarism which endangered and finally assailed the world, she retorted that England was guilty of "navalism." Charged with a desperate attack on the freedom of the nations she retorted with an appeal for "the freedom of the seas." Unscrupulous minds accepted that glittering phrase without asking in what way the freedom of the seas was endangered by England, or wherein lay the menace of "navalism."

What it meant was that England had the largest navy in the world, as Germany had the greatest army. But the German army was built and finally used for the purposes of aggression, while the British navy was purely defensive. Great Britain being an island and without land defence against invasion by an army she built a great navy. But that navy has never been used for purposes of aggression on her neighbors. She is called the mistress of the seas, but she has left the seas of which she is mistress free to all. In time of peace any ship of any nation can traverse all the seas of which Great Britain is called the mistress as freely as any British ship, and transact the same kind of business as her ships. Great Britain has kept the seas open and free.

But Germany has struck at the freedom of the seas. Germany has ruled off deadlines on the seas and warned friends and foes alike that they cross those deadlines on peril of a assassination. She has taken her stand behind a hedge, gun in hand and when peaceful pedestrians passed up that road she has shot them in the back; her object in doing it is to not only travel on that road. Between shots she has called on the world to bear witness to the nobleness of her struggle to maintain the freedom of the road. Freedom from what? The road was free to all before she slipped behind the hedge. Freedom from the police!

The American police have joined the British police. Japanese policemen have arrived as well. That road will be cleared, and it will be kept clear. The assassin will be routed out behind the hedge and the road will become again what it always was as long as the British patrolled the ocean routes, a peaceful highway where a man with things to sell can take his goods to market without having to carry a gun.—New York Times.

Barbarism Rampant Hun Frightfulness Viewed by Official of the United States

Still another United States official, his lips unsealed when his country abandoned neutrality, has come back from Europe with stories of German ruthlessness. Frederick C. Penfield, recently United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary returning through France, visited the region devastated by the Germans in their retreat from the Somme. This is what he says: We visited Noyon, France, Ham, Courcy, Chauny—in fact, practically every town between the British front on the west and Verdun on the east. Scores of towns and villages isolated and cut off from the world, were razed to the ground. The entire Aisne department seemed destroyed beyond repair. The Germans appeared to have an antipathy to Catholic churches, for basking had reduced all to shapeless piles of debris. The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish. During the day we saw no living native to the land—no cow, sheep or horse; no dog, cat or fowl. We visited many stately chateaus that had been destroyed beyond man's ability to repair. At one place we found the private chapel of a historic family of France whose coffins had been opened by vandals searching for plunder. Everywhere French soldiers told us that it had been only five weeks earlier when the rout of the Germans had become so urgent that they hastened through villages, plundering and burning as they went—but not until all art objects and furniture of value had been despatched beyond the Rhine. Critics of Germany claim that one has but to visit the northern departments of France to learn that the refinement of barbarism is not confined to Germany's program on the seas, for it is expressed in the invaded zone of France in a manner causing repulsion to witness. From every town and village men and women had been driven into Germany like animals by the infuriated and beaten Germans. The automobile stopped near a ruined village to repair a tire. A crowd of children gathered to watch. Mr. Penfield goes on:

Two huts were better dressed than the others and wore neat suits of cotton corduroy. I engaged the elder of these brothers in conversation by asking where the garments came from, and he promptly replied: "From the American Clearing House Committee, which has fed and clothed us since the Boches were driven away."

"Have you any relatives left?" queried. To this the boy answered: "Yes, my poor mother lies sick in that cottage there," pointing to a poor peasant house. "Have you sisters?" I asked, and this was the reply: "Two, aged 19 and 21. Both were outraged by the Germans and carried off by the retreating army. Our poor father, who tried to protect our sisters, was shot dead by the Boches, who said he was disobedient, and his body lies buried there by the roadside."

Barbarism Rampant

Hun Frightfulness Viewed by Official of the United States

Still another United States official, his lips unsealed when his country abandoned neutrality, has come back from Europe with stories of German ruthlessness. Frederick C. Penfield, recently United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary returning through France, visited the region devastated by the Germans in their retreat from the Somme. This is what he says: We visited Noyon, France, Ham, Courcy, Chauny—in fact, practically every town between the British front on the west and Verdun on the east. Scores of towns and villages isolated and cut off from the world, were razed to the ground. The entire Aisne department seemed destroyed beyond repair. The Germans appeared to have an antipathy to Catholic churches, for basking had reduced all to shapeless piles of debris. The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish. During the day we saw no living native to the land—no cow, sheep or horse; no dog, cat or fowl. We visited many stately chateaus that had been destroyed beyond man's ability to repair. At one place we found the private chapel of a historic family of France whose coffins had been opened by vandals searching for plunder. Everywhere French soldiers told us that it had been only five weeks earlier when the rout of the Germans had become so urgent that they hastened through villages, plundering and burning as they went—but not until all art objects and furniture of value had been despatched beyond the Rhine. Critics of Germany claim that one has but to visit the northern departments of France to learn that the refinement of barbarism is not confined to Germany's program on the seas, for it is expressed in the invaded zone of France in a manner causing repulsion to witness. From every town and village men and women had been driven into Germany like animals by the infuriated and beaten Germans. The automobile stopped near a ruined village to repair a tire. A crowd of children gathered to watch. Mr. Penfield goes on:

Two huts were better dressed than the others and wore neat suits of cotton corduroy. I engaged the elder of these brothers in conversation by asking where the garments came from, and he promptly replied: "From the American Clearing House Committee, which has fed and clothed us since the Boches were driven away."

"Have you any relatives left?" queried. To this the boy answered: "Yes, my poor mother lies sick in that cottage there," pointing to a poor peasant house. "Have you sisters?" I asked, and this was the reply: "Two, aged 19 and 21. Both were outraged by the Germans and carried off by the retreating army. Our poor father, who tried to protect our sisters, was shot dead by the Boches, who said he was disobedient, and his body lies buried there by the roadside."

Barbarism Rampant

Hun Frightfulness Viewed by Official of the United States

Still another United States official, his lips unsealed when his country abandoned neutrality, has come back from Europe with stories of German ruthlessness. Frederick C. Penfield, recently United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary returning through France, visited the region devastated by the Germans in their retreat from the Somme. This is what he says: We visited Noyon, France, Ham, Courcy, Chauny—in fact, practically every town between the British front on the west and Verdun on the east. Scores of towns and villages isolated and cut off from the world, were razed to the ground. The entire Aisne department seemed destroyed beyond repair. The Germans appeared to have an antipathy to Catholic churches, for basking had reduced all to shapeless piles of debris. The destruction everywhere was complete, outrageous, fiendish. During the day we saw no living native to the land—no cow, sheep or horse; no dog, cat or fowl. We visited many stately chateaus that had been destroyed beyond man's ability to repair. At one place we found the private chapel of a historic family of France whose coffins had been opened by vandals searching for plunder. Everywhere French soldiers told us that it had been only five weeks earlier when the rout of the Germans had become so urgent that they hastened through villages, plundering and burning as they went—but not until all art objects and furniture of value had been despatched beyond the Rhine. Critics of Germany claim that one has but to visit the northern departments of France to learn that the refinement of barbarism is not confined to Germany's program on the seas, for it is expressed in the invaded zone of France in a manner causing repulsion to witness. From every town and village men and women had been driven into Germany like animals by the infuriated and beaten Germans. The automobile stopped near a ruined village to repair a tire. A crowd of children gathered to watch. Mr. Penfield goes on:

Two huts were better dressed than the others and wore neat suits of cotton corduroy. I engaged the elder of these brothers in conversation by asking where the garments came from, and he promptly replied: "From the American Clearing House Committee, which has fed and clothed us since the Boches were driven away."

"Have you any relatives left?" queried. To this the boy answered: "Yes, my poor mother lies sick in that cottage there," pointing to a poor peasant house. "Have you sisters?" I asked, and this was the reply: "Two, aged 19 and 21. Both were outraged by the Germans and carried off by the retreating army. Our poor father, who tried to protect our sisters, was shot dead by the Boches, who said he was disobedient, and his body lies buried there by the roadside."

Prussianized Germans

This American Declares the German Must Be Punished Through Its People.

C.B. Pye, of Portland, Oregon, wrote the following to the Telegram of that city. It is being said about the president's statement that we are not warring upon the German people but upon the German government.

"We do not desire needlessly to offend our neighbors, but today we are all Americans first, and should not, and must not, deceive ourselves."

We are prone to think of Germany as the Germany of Kant and Goethe. But it is no longer so. Since the Franco-Prussian war of nearly a half century ago Germany has been so thoroughly Prussianized that today it is the land of Bernhardi and the Kaiser, particularly the Kaiser. Less than a month ago I heard a young German assert, without shame, in fact boastfully, that if ordered to do so by the Kaiser he would shoot his own brother. Apparently there are no William Tell among them.

The outrageous doctrine that might is right along with the idea of Deutschland über alles, is so imbedded in the present generation of Germans that arrogance dominates them, kindness, generosity, and magnanimity are misunderstood and lost upon them. They are not to be trusted and upon as weaknesses and those who practice it towards them as weaknesses.

The chivalrous French and British were staggered at this discovery, but we have seen a hundred examples of it in the treatment of ourselves by Bethmann-Hollweg, who typifies their duplicity and Machiavellianism. Their teaching that "might is right" justifies all else they do. When I broke I had a nephew and two nieces in the country upon which Prussian ruthlessness was first vented—Belgium. Also I have five nephews at the front; one dead, and four fighting and from these I have learned much that never appeared in the papers, and the half has never yet been told.

One nephew was at Suvla Bay, and put in 26 months in the Dardanelles campaign. He was a chaplain but worked much with the ambulance corps and surgeons, and had an opportunity to compare the German soldier with the Turk and others. I quote literally from one of his letters:

"Compared with the German, the Turk is a gentleman. He never used the white flag to deny, nor fired upon it; upon ambulances and stretcher bearers. But nothing was sacred to the Hun. Prisoners were treated by the Turk as well as circumstances permitted, and he shared his meagre rations with them; so when we took them prisoners—and we recently captured 3,000 of them just east of the Suez canal—our fellows gave them food and water, and treated them to cigarettes. But the German is a liar and a thief by nature, and not to be trusted under oath."

"The English despise the German because he does not 'play fair,' and our boys should be taught the kind of enemy they are about to meet." You cannot punish a government except through its people, and as ravaging wolves, and shaking out gars have to be exterminated so that peaceful and useful animals may survive, so must this Prussian beast be conquered to save civilization to the world.

Barbarities of Turks in Armenia

Wholesale Massacres of Women and Children and Hundreds Tortured to Death

More than one million Armenians have lost their lives since the beginning of the war as a result of the inhuman barbarities practised by the Turks. Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, declared in an address delivered in New York:

"Among the methods of extermination employed," Mr. Morgenthau said, "were confiscation of property, forced exorbitant contributions and taxes, pillaging of homes under the guise of searching for arms, beating their victims to death and torturing them beyond imagination, forced conversion to Mohammedanism, partial and wholesale, women, children and old people not being spared."

"The commerce of the world has been paralyzed by the war," Mr. Morgenthau said, "and the Armenians utilized the weapon. The Mohammedans will never treat Christians or Jews as their equals."

Mr. Morgenthau refuted a report that large amounts of money contributed in this country for Armenian relief have remained in the treasuries of the societies raising the funds because of the entrance of the United States into the war closed all avenues of transmission.

Far from having money remain in the treasuries of these societies," Mr. Morgenthau said, "the treasury is at this moment \$40,000 overdrawn."

The War and Socialism

The war has advanced socialistic doctrine. It has done more than all the movements of peace times to rebuff and control and weaken what the socialists call the capitalist element.

Nevertheless, the bitterest opponents of the war are our socialistic leaders. They are less reconciled than the so-called pro-Germans. Why? There is a possible explanation. The agitation of socialistic doctrines provided many men with professions, with livelihood. Their profit was an established order in which agitation could be continued endlessly. Their profit was disturbed or threatened where agitation had nothing against which to agitate. The world is moving too fast along their own lines for them to adjust themselves. We find them now our most vociferous reactionaries.—Detroit Journal.

Battle of World for Freedom

Great Boer Leader Gives Clear Cut Reason Why South Africa Fights For Britain

General Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, speaking at an Empire day celebration at Stepey, said: "I am a barbarian from the waist; a Boer who fought for three years against you when you were very wrong indeed."

"However, we have helped to convert you and win you back to the right road of freedom and liberty, and on that road you are now making the biggest struggle of your whole history. I am fighting with you, and not I alone, but thousands of my old companions of the Boer war."

"What has brought these men into the struggle? I do not think it is love of the British Empire. It is that they feel what you feel—that the greatest, the most precious and most spiritual forces of the human race are at stake."

"Either we are going into the future under the drill sergeant on Prussian lines, or we shall move forward as free men and women. It is not the battle of the British Isles or the British Empire, it's the battle of the world. And when success is achieved I hope we may be all happy to know that we fought for lasting peace for mankind and that for centuries wars will not be heard of again on earth."

General Smuts said he was much amazed on visiting a certain South African camp to find South Africans who could not speak a word of English. It was difficult for them to understand words of command. When these difficulties were considered it was truly wonderful to think of the splendid services these men had rendered to the empire. To him, it was a wonderful thing—English, Dutch and South Africans uniting in order to lay on the altar the best they could give for the good cause.

It was a great privilege to live in such times, and to take part in this great struggle for humanity.

The Gray Flour Proposal

Arguments Advanced in Favor of Retaining White Flour

Something like seventy-one percent of the wheat kernel is utilized in the making of white flour. It is strongly urged that a larger share of the kernel should now be utilized for human food, by requiring the millers to produce "whole wheat flour" to the exclusion of the present refined white product. The Department of Agriculture is said to be seriously considering methods by which this change can be enforced.

Here is one of those propositions which seem sound at first thought, but which prove very far from sound when carefully examined in the light of all the facts.

If the residual parts of the wheat, known as middings, shorts and bran, were waste products, there might be little question about the desirability of saving them by grinding them up with what now goes into the flour. The claim of the authorities that the "gray flour" so produced is a more healthful food than the white flour would be demonstrated, support the argument.

But these bran products are not wasted—far from it. They form a considerable share of the cattle and poultry feed of the country. They are transformed into meat and eggs. Each kernel of wheat discharges two functions. Nearly three quarters of it goes for human food directly, while the other quarter produces human food indirectly through the medium of animals.

If these bran stuffs were suddenly and completely taken out of the market as feed for cattle and poultry, it would mean the substitution of other feeds, such as high-priced corn, and the consequent boosting of the cost of producing beef, dressed poultry and eggs.

It is more than doubtful whether anything would be gained economically by increasing the amount of flour produced from our wheat, if the increase is gained at the expense of higher prices for other foodstuffs.

Other considerations enter into the problem, such as the fact that gray flour does not keep as well as white, and that this would prove a serious hindrance in storing, shipping and retaining.—Minneapolis Journal.

Mankind Will See Things as They Are

Dr. Macallum Tells Royal Society What He Expects After the War

"It is my firm conviction that had the allied nations cultivated the sciences as they must do henceforth, there would have been no war such as this."

This was the dictum of Dr. A.B. Macallum, F.R.C.S., University of Toronto, in his presidential address on "The Old Knowledge and the New," before the Royal Society of Canada.

Mankind today, as a result of this war, has parted with some fondly cherished illusions, he stated. The war has been a dark and sombre picture that would be thrown on the screen after the war was over.

"It will indeed be a new world and a new age, in which all the shibboleths will be discarded and mankind will see things as they are," he asserted. "Fire trade and protection, the laissez-faire doctrine, individualism, socialism and all the creeds and counter creeds will be only memories from the past, because the conditions to be will refuse to be solved by doctrinaires and idealists."

"What do they mean by a counter-attack?" "Sounds like a bargain rush. You've been in enough to know what that means."

THE DESTINY OF EUROPE MAY BE SHAPED DURING NEXT SIX MONTHS

A VERY CRITICAL TIME AHEAD FOR THE ALLIES

Before the Coming Winter the War may be Won by a Decisive Battle on the West Front, as, Sooner or Later, the Germans Will be Brought Definitely to Bay by the Allies

In six months time we shall know the best or the worst.

The best will be that the spring summer and early autumn offensive of the Allies will have fatally crushed Germany and made her complete defeat only a matter of a few weeks; the worst will be that Germany, by averting a heavily punishing battle by systematic retreat, will have deferred the allied hope of victory until a future time not strictly to be defined.

What is eminently true is that the progress which the Allies make before the winter rain and snow limit active warfare will pre-determine the duration of the present conflict.

In six months time we shall know the results of the submarine campaign, and how far short of his aim of starving us out the enemy has fallen. Alternatively, we shall know to what extent the Germans have stemmed the progress of starvation in their own midst. The next six months indeed, are pregnant with the fate of Europe.

The Germans realize the significance of the half year ahead. They feel that what happens then may settle their destiny. History has no more vivid example of a nation fearful of disaster than Germany today, apprehending the probable consequences of the next six months.

By every ounce of energy in her composition Germany will strive to survive the coming spring, summer and autumn. After then the prospect is still dark as ever, for Germany is in the position of the Alibi in which wastes his entire substance, believing that if he can only last out long enough his luck is bound to turn.

"But let six months pass," argues the enemy, "and who knows what untoward events may occur in the Allied camp; the unexpected is always happening, and who, two years ago, would dare to have prophesied the end of carism?"

The enemy then, plays for time. He has staked almost everything upon the success of his submarine campaign, and he awaits its fruits. If the campaign is successful, all is well; if the results falsify his hopes, then, should he be still unbeaten on land, he will have yet another opportunity for a further throw of the dice.

On the other hand time is no longer on the side of the Allies in the sense that it was when the Entente powers were mobilizing their resources. Food and finance now must be taken into consideration, and it is clearly to the Allies' advantage that they should achieve their purpose as quickly as possible.

Had the Germans elected to stand on the battered line of the Somme, we could safely have prophesied victory for the Allies by the end of the year, for Haig would have broken their front and routed them. The same as General Maude's troops routed the Turks on the Tigris.

The Germans knew what was coming for them, and they quit in time. Refusing battle they have delayed the issue, and there is no telling when and where they will stand to meet the assault of the Franco-British armies, when and where Hindenburg will use the manœuvring mass, accumulated from the divisions released by the shortening of his line, and destined to be employed as the last desperate expedient against the Allies.

But, sooner or later, within the next six months, the Germans will be brought definitely to bay, and tested in a battle several times more violent than that which cost them six hundred thousand casualties on the Somme, and compared to which even Verdun itself may look a mere episode.

Some time before this summer this battle will be fought.

Some time before the summer Germany will be able to calculate to a nicety what new accession of food supplies is available to relieve the hunger of her population. Thereafter, as the weeks creep round, the sign manual of Fate will be written in flaming letters of red over the face of Europe.

Everywhere there will be food shortage—the only difference between Germany and the countries of the Allies being one of degree. We shall be watching whether the starvation of Germany is complete, while she, on her part will be watching whether her U-boats have destroyed a sufficient number of ships to bring hunger to our doors.

Civilization holding its breath, will have but one thought: Who will starve first?

On Austria and Turkey the seeds of revolution will have been sown, and about this time, the Kaiser should know whether these allies of his are to be more of a hindrance than a help to him. Bulgaria, which entered the war believing that a victory for the central powers was only a matter of a few months' time, should, by then, have had enough of the fighting and be ready to quit.

If we had the gift of divination and could see six months ahead, what a change in the war would meet our gaze! We should find the German retreating into Belgium, or being steadily bled white on the vast Hindenburg line, as they were bled white on their two years' piecemeal line in Picardy.

We should see the German leaders, in hopeless fashion, the 1918 winter food prospects, and discontent and rebellion sweeping violently through Austria-Hungary.

The WINNING WAY

There is nothing strange or unusual about the immense activity that is always surging throughout every department of THE BUSY STORE THAT'S OUR WAY of doing business, buying and selling in such a manner and treating our customers in our way, that you find them always in Ramsay's Busy Store. Dull days are an unknown quantity around our corner

Summer Footwear

The coming weeks demand footwear of the easy style, and the past few days we have received a large stock of Canvas Shoes in Oxfords and Slaps.

Bouffers and Sandals for the kiddies. Patent Leather May and June Slippers, also a fine assortment of Ladies' Outing Shoes, easy on the feet and no jar on the nerves.

Picnic Hats

For Ladies; the Knockabout Hats for youngsters; the cool hat for Dad who has to earn the bread for all hands; all in good assortment at Ramsay's from 20 cents up

Summer Underwear

from 75c per suit up, and hot weather shirts from 50c up. Elegant values in cool shirts at \$1.00

Ladies' Blouses and Middies

are in big demand. Our Charlie Chaplin Middy at \$1 has made a big hit. It has style, and is a pleasing price, with good quality. Also showing some beautiful new effects in Middies at \$1.25 this week. Our Ready-to-Wear Summer dresses in choice patterns at \$3.50, beautifully made up stuff. See these.

Summer Muslins, Etc.

New consignments Summer Muslins from 15c up, and a big range of light and pleasing patterns in hot weather prints 17 1/2 to 20c per yard. Ladies' Summer Underwear in all popular designs 15c per garment up, beautiful values 35 to 65c. You can save 25% on city prices by buying your Staple Dry Goods from RAMSAY'S. Cash prices that defy any competition, and also credit accommodation at credit prices for any of our customers who require same. Our cash customers don't have to pay for the dead beat—there are no dead beats trading at the BUSY STORES.

The greatest business ever is our July 1st motto

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Umbrellas might have saved several a good soaking on Circus day.

P. T. Rhodes of Blind Creek, was a victor to town last week.

Dexter McKay, school principal, is taking his vacation up in Edmonton.

W. C. Phillips was in from Blind Creek last week taking in the Sunday dance.

Mrs. R. Caughlen of Medicine Hat, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. R. Flannigan.

J. Kingemith of Queenstown, inspected the cattle at the circus on Thursday last.

J. A. MacDonald, has returned from his holiday visiting the wet places in British Columbia.

Messrs. Sauer and Westergaard of Standard, came to town on Thursday last to look over the circus.

Remember the sale of horses at the old West barn on Saturday. The horses are the property of the late Sergeant E. Hunt.

P. H. Stumpf of Queenstown was a kiddie once again on circus day, and came in to see the animals wiggle.

The Red Cross tag day which was to have been held on Monday, July 2nd, has been postponed and will be held on Saturday next. Save your quarters.

John Glambek, the Milo horticulturist, was in town last week. He is still able to take three square meals a day as he had a roll of this on him big enough to choke a team.

Manager Griesbach announces the first Charlie Chaplin films here on July 11th, and on Saturday, July 14th one of the best Wm. C. Fox films.

Standard was to have played the Gleichen baseball team here last Wednesday afternoon, but they apparently stood too hard and fast at home, and so cheated the town boys out of another win.

Slipped it Over

Anywhere from \$5 for a home run, \$1 for a pitch-out and two bits for a base, was paid at the ball game on Tuesday night last between the Queenstown Juniors and the Gleichen public school team. Both teams were in good form and despite occasional shower the boys plowed right through, giving the spectators the worth of their money. The game ended in a score of 19 to 13 in favor of the home team. The feature of the game was "Yankee" Plante's home runs and his splendid pitching.

The sum of \$23.00 was realized at the game, expenses \$3.50, leaving a net balance of \$19.50.

The Gleichen lineup was as follows: Walter Laycock, c; Charlie Plante, p; Edwin Service, 1b; Roy Wishart, 2b; Frankie Plante, 3b; Bertie James, ss; Austin Wilson, rf; Lorne Leggett, cf; Orland Lyson, lf.

The Queenstown boys were, Gordon Blue, Allen Blue, Raymond Page, Earl Page, Wilbur Hall, Elvin Aasgard, Arthur Sile, Alfred Vinge, Lorne Thomas.

It is somewhat to be regretted that the onlookers paid the boys for good plays. Such things tend to make them mercenary and lose sight of the sport end of the game. Let the boys play for the sport and the sport alone.—Ed.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Exceptional Banking Facilities

The thorough organization of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the Dominion with over 300 Branches, and reaching the rest of the world through Agents and Correspondents, provides splendid banking facilities for its customers, whatever may be their business or private needs

Why not take advantage of this service?

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

"INCUBE" Percheron Stallion

Will Stand for the Season 1917 at his own Stable, 1 Mile East of Gleichen, Sec. 17-22-22

"Incube" was born in France and holds French, American and Canadian papers, and is enrolled in Alberta. He is a beautiful coal black animal, stands 16 1/2 hands high, weighs 2170 pounds, is heavy-boned, well-muscled, and a splendid specimen of the Percheron breed.

"Incube's" American Certificate Reads:

That the Percheron Stallion INCUBE, (81301); imported October, 1910, by Stream & Wilson, Creston, Iowa; is recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and that his recorded number is 71506. Color and Description: Black; small star; white on right hind foot.

Pedigree: Foaled March 18, 1908, bred by M. Barbet, Department of Orne.

Sire, Jupiter (58281), by Laurietin 29953 (44885), by Jules (37987), by Villers 13169 (8081), by Briard 5317 (1680), by Brilliant 1271 (754), by Brilliant 1899 (766), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

Dam: Fatma (58386), by Fernando (34038), by Marathon 11410 (10386), by Voltaire 3540 (443), by Brilliant 1271 (755), by Brilliant 1899 (756), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

2nd Dam: Coquette (25259), by Bismarck 5529 (633), by Sultan (1895), by Vigoureux (1392), by Coco II (714), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

3rd Dam: Louison (16374), by Vidocq (1403), by Utopia 780 (731), by Superior 454 (780), by Favori I (711), by Vieux Chaslin (713), by Coco (712), by Mignon (715), by Jean LeBlanc (739).

4th Dam: Rosette belonging to M. Tessier.

FEE \$15 for Season, Payable November 1, 1917

M. BOLLINGER, Owner, Gleichen

Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion No. 1720

(Horse Breeders' Ordinance, N.-W. Territories, Chapter 23, 1903)

The Pedigree of the Stallion INCUBE, imported [1730] 21506 (81301) described as follows: Bred, Percheron; Color Black; Marks, small star, white on right hind foot. Foaled in the year 1908, has been examined in the department and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered stud in a book recognized by the department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 5th day of May, 1913.

GEO. HARCOURT, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Attention Farmers

Why build according to a plan designed from ideas of some one else?

We are now in a position to get your own ideas put into workable plans. These plans are got out by practical builders who know how to build economically. Call in and give us your ideas as to how you want your house or barn constructed and we will guarantee to get you a plan embodying your wishes in every particular.

The Crown Lumber Co.

C. B. Hyndman AGENT,

GLEICHEN, Phone 11 and 36

TURN 'ER LOOSE



AT MEDICINE HAT

July 10-11-12-13
4 BIG DAYS 4

Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibition,
RACE MEET, BASEBALL TOURNAMENT
NIGHT STREET CARNIVAL

5 great shows in one 5
\$25,000 in prizes

100 Hours of Continuous Fun

ALL PROFITS FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

Auto transportation from city to grounds 35 cents—ample sleeping accommodation. Cheap rates on all railways.

For Prize List and other information, write to

G. W. McClafferty

ever short it may be. Another attractive feature is the option of having interest compounded half-yearly or if preferred, of having it forwarded yearly or half-yearly.

Death of P. Kingemith

Mrs. Kingemith of Queenstown, has recently received the following letter relating to the death of her son at the front:

DEAR MADAM:
I regret the delay in answering your letter regarding the death of your son, Lieut. P. Kingemith, who was killed in action on May 3rd.

I may say that this casualty occurred in the attack on the enemy trenches near Achille. He was in a shell hole with two of his men when a German shell landed near, instantly killing him and one of the men. I am informed by the surviving man that your son has been twice wounded previous to this, but still continued to carry on.

The loss of this gallant and clever officer is very keenly felt, not only by myself, but by the whole battalion, and I wish to take this opportunity of tendering to you my deepest sympathy.

A. H. BELL, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding 31st Alta. Battalion

On Sunday morning, July 15th, after the morning service at St. Victor's church, His Lordship Bishop J. T. McNally, D. D., of Calgary, will confirm a large number of children. His Lordship will deliver an address to the congregation.

Frank Richardson of Cluny, was a visitor to the circus last Thursday. He should have brought a rain coat along with him.

A dance under the auspices of the Red Cross Society will be given in the Opera house on Friday night.

R. W. White, "Shorty" Janz G. W. Evans, Jas. Gibson and the editor took a trip to Bassano on Monday in Gibson's flying machine. Only the high spots were touched and the trip was made in less than an hour. Everybody returned none the wiser.

Province of Alberta SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Edmonton, reports that Provincial Savings Certificates are meeting with a splendid reception from the public. Under this plan one may deposit his savings and be sure of receiving a good interest rate with the solid security of the Government behind it. There has been a steady stream of deposits into the Provincial Treasury, the amounts received from individual investors varying from \$5 to sums representing a modest fortune. The average daily receipts continue to increase in amount as time goes on, evidencing the growing popularity of the idea.

As the Savings Certificates Act was intended primarily for the benefit of residents of the Province of Alberta, deposits from outside the Province were hardly looked for, but considerable sums have been received from neighboring Provinces. The advantage of obtaining 5 per cent and of being able to withdraw the deposit on demand without any unnecessary formality naturally appeals to investors, especially when interest is allowed for the full time the money remains on deposit, how-

Geo. Matthews and Miss Matthews spent Dominion day at the Calgary fair.

L. Michael, the newly-appointed town tinsmith, reports a glorious business, but he still has time to erect anything from a tin dipper to a dread nothing.

It is reported on good authority that a member of the Provincial police will shortly be stationed in town. All jugs should be turned over to the editor for safe keeping.

While overhauling a caterpillar engine on his farm south of town, E. Doten had the misfortune to slip falling into the cogs of the wheels. His left arm was so badly lacerated that it was feared it would have to be amputated. However, by careful nursing and skillful surgery the arm has been saved, although it is expected Mr. Doten will bear the marks of the accident for some time to come.

Mr. Davis, book-keeper at the P. C. S. Co., returned on Saturday from his honeymoon. His friends considered the occasion worthy of a little noise, and expressed their good will in a number of primitive ways on Saturday night.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. D. McKay G. E. Bell
C.O. K. of R. and S.

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs left ribs right ribs
499 left ribs 499 left ribs

Morses branded:
D right ribs

Fall Term AUGUST 27

Business College, CALGARY
Business College, REGINA